FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

The Majlis on 16 September voted by a "decisive majority" to establish a "special committee" to make recommendations to the Majlis on what action should be taken on the hostage issue, according to Tehran radio. This was one of two procedures suggested by the Foreign Affairs Committee, the other being for the entire Majlis to debate the matter at the outset. An earlier motion introduced by 17 Majlis deputies to discuss the hostage question in an "unofficial and closed session" of the Majlis was rejected. The radio gave no details on the discussions concerning the composition of the special committee and the directions to be given to it. According to AFP, the session adjourned before these matters could be resolved.

Tehran radio reported that the families of the hostages sent a "private and unofficial" letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that was passed to him by the Algerian Ambassador in Iran. According to the radio's version of the letters the hostages' families said that they might be able to "find a solution to this isolation existing between the Iranian and American nations" and act as a "bridge" for the return of the hostages. To this end, the letter reportedly stated that the families "are ready and have prepared themselves to do whatever you and your colleagues order" and would take part "in any face-to-face discussions you may arrange." The letter was signed: "the families of the 52 hostages." The radio reported this without comment and made no mention of Rafsanjani's reaction to it.

Iraq

An official Iraqi source has reacted strongly to Iranian acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi's declaration that Iran does not recognize the 1975 Algiers agreement. In a statement reported by INA, the source said that Fallahi's comments violated the "spirit" of the entire accord because Article 4 of the document stated that all four provisions of the agreement are "indivisible factors" for an "all-out solution." The source also noted that Fallahi's declaration on what he termed Iran's "rights" to Shatt al-'Arab served only to reaffirm Iran's "illegitimate claims" in that area.

According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN carried the text of a letter it claimed to have received from President Saddam Husayn in which he stated that Iraq would consider unity with Syria as long as there is a "genuine and serious coincidence of the political wills of the operative leaderships in the region." The president did not refer to the Syria-Libya merger but said that unity between Iraq and Syria is "imperative" and contains the "essentials of continuity and survival" needed to confront the "Zionist enemy." Saddam Husayn declared that "geographical, political and strategic motives" continue to "drive Iraq toward unity with Syria," and he emphasized that Iraq, because of its program to develop nuclear technology, is a "focal target" for Israeli aggression and is the closest Arab state to Israel after the countries that border it.

In a statement in Rome reported by INA, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Syrian-Libyan unification effort will not succeed, for neither country is "sincere" in its unionist intentions. Ibrahim did not mention Saddam Husayn's letter to AL-WATAN or earlier reports, denied by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, that consideration was being given to Iraqi accession to the unified state.

Jordan

Amman radio carried the text of the government policy statement read to the National Consultative Council by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on 15 September. The statement responded to King Husayn's 28 August letter of designation to the Badran government listing the priorities the new administration should address. Acknowledging the two major points in Husayn's letter, Badran promised that his government will devote its "main attention" to the army, doing everything possible to supply it with all the

material necessary to enable it to operate effectively, and declared that his administration will "reorganize" the "systems" of government departments and organizations so as to better serve the people and ensure that the country can "march with the times." He stated that his government will work to propagate Islamic values and morals, but he emphasized that in this sense "there will be no place for fanaticism of extremism." Badran also stressed the need to improve the education sector, to ensure the existence of an "objective and sincere media" within the "framework of national and pan-Arab values" and to take measures to further develop the economy, giving priority to the production sectors and social development.

In foreign affairs, the prime minister said that Jordan is "committed to Arab solidarity as a suitable formula" for joint Arab action and that such solidarity can best be achieved by the "sound principle" of "centering on points of convergence among Arab states" and acting within the framework of the Arab League. Badran made no specific reference to the Syrian-Libyan unity or to any other Arab state, except Egypt, which, he said, has been "dragged" into the "nets of Zionism." He went on to express Jordan's "solidarity" with the Palestinians and to pledge "every effort" to aid in the restoration of their "legitimate national rights." The prime minister did not mention relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

OPEC Conference

In comments broadcast over Vienna radio, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that he hopes the current OPEC conference in Vienna will adopt a "unanimous position" on the formula discussed at the previous conference for automatic, scheduled increases in the price of oil. Yamani said that he is not aiming at a "compromise" over the formula and that the "majority will not change" on this point. He made no mention of reported proposals to institute a coordinated production program among the oil producers that would provide for collective cuts in output during periods of an oil glut.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS PLO IN BEIRUT

NC160745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the PLO, a British House of Commons delegation arrived in Beirut yesterday on a visit to the Palestinian revolution. During this visit the delegation will tour the revolution's institutions and inspect the destruction caused by the repeated Israeli aggressions against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages in southern Lebanon.

The delegation was received at Beirut airport by Brother Abu Yahya, the director of the European division in the PLO Political Department, and Brother Mahmud al-Labaki, the official in charge of external information.

ABU IYAD DISCUSSES LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

NC160840 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] In a long interview, granted to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR and published this morning, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] discusses the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese-Palestinian relations, and the Arab and international situations in general.

Brother Abu Iyad called for the extension of bridges of trust between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese authority. He also called for the establishment of strategic relations with Syria.

Brother Abu Iyad revealed that the Palestinian revolution has evidence and documents which confirm that the isolationist Phalangist Party had a connection with the explosion recently at the Bologna railway station in Italy, resulting in about 80 people killed, many wounded and serious material damage.

He affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has information confirming the existence of camps in the isolationist ghetto areas in which elements from Western European fascist parties and from some other states receive training as do elements of forces subversive against some Arab states.

Brother Abu Iyad said that the talk about a flareup in the situation had taken on serious dimensions since the 7 July massacre of liberals in the eastern sector of Beirut because this operation unified the agents of the Zionist enemy and consequently solidified Israeli plans. In my opinion, he said, this operation launched the gathering of forces linked with Israel under one command.

Brother Abu Iyad said that anyone who follows the statements of Bashir al-Jumayyil [commander of the Lebanese forces], made after the Al-Hadath and B'abda clashes, will have no doubt about Al-Jumayyil's and his party's intentions toward the legitimate authority in whose name they plunged Lebanon into destruction and death in the past 5 years.

Brother Abu Iyad strongly attacked the Camp David accords, saying that their downfall means the downfall of the As-Sadat regime, and that this is the task of the Egyptian people.

He described the Arab-European dialogue as being the result of a Palestinian decision to gain support for the Palestinian issue because independent initiatives are illusions.

Regarding the use of the oil weapon, Brother Abu Iyad said: They do not want to use this effective weapon, and it is up to the patriotic states to take the initiative.

He praised the Syrian-Libyan unity saying: It must not be allowed to fail.

ABU MAYZAR SUPPORTS SYRIAN-LIBYAN MERGER

JN151136 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 14 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee official spokesman and head of the pan-Arab relations department, made the following statement to an AL-BA'TH newspaper correspondent on the Syrian-Libyan unionist steps:

The current unionist efforts between the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya are considered to be some of the most important and sincere pan-Arab reactions to the imperialist and Zionist challenges represented by the Camp David parties and those within their orbit. The PLO views the unionist steps between revolutionary Syria and Libya as a reflection of the Arab masses' will and aspirations. These steps bring new momentum to the Arab liberation movement, particularly as they embody the concept of genuine Arab steadfastness and confrontation against the Camp David machinations and all attempts to liquidate the Arab cause, at the heart of which is the Palestine cause, and to conclude the Arab-Israeli conflict in the interest of imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

During the meeting of the PLO Executive Committee with militant President Hafiz al-Asad, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed, on behalf of the committee, the Palestinian revolution's absolute support for this blessed unionist effort.

We of the Palestinian revolution view this unionist step with high hopes, especially as we hold the meeting of the two countries' wills to be a reflection of the Arab will for national liberation, which is part of the world liberation movement, headed by the USSR-led socialist countries.

LOAN TO IMF IN JEOPARDY OVER PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC151140 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut, 15 Sep (AFP)--An International Monetary Fund (IMF) plan to borrow $10,000 million from the Arab countries appears in jeopardy because of the clash between the Arab countries and the United States over the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the IMF and World Bank meetings, the AN-NAHAR Arab report and memo said here today.

This economic publication, which cited the IMF director-general, said no further loans would be granted to the IMF by the Arab oil nations, in particular Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates until the PLO issue had been settled.

Central Bank governors of the Arab nations recently proposed that the PLO attend as an observer at gatherings of the IMF and World Bank. They noted that the PLO already attended most international meetings.

The publication said the U.S. was obstructing PLO attendance for fear that it would lead to reticence within the U.S. Congress over a higher U.S. quota at the IMF.

KUWAIT

JOINT KUWAITI-INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 13 SEP

For reportage on Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah's visit to Indonesia and the joint communique issued on his departure, see the Indonesian section of the 15 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

OMAN

OMAN, LUXEMBOURG ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

GF151718 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The following joint communique has been issued in Muscat and Luxembourg:

In order to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Oman and Luxembourg, the Governments of the Sultanate of Oman and Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today.

QATAR

SYRIA'S KHADDAM DISCUSSES RESULTS OF GULF TOUR

GF151804 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 13 Sep 80 p 11

[Salih Zaytun interview with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Qatar after latter's meeting with Amir on 11 September]

[Excerpts] It was natural that the interview should begin with the reason why Khaddam made his gulf tour: to inform the region's leaders of the steps toward a Syrian-Libyan merger and the unitary state proclaimed last Wednesday.

Khaddam said: The goal of Arab unity is for us a political and national belief. A divided Arab nation is incapable of confronting its enemies.

Consequently, our struggle for unity is linked to our nature and to our future. When our [Libyan] brothers proposed union, it was natural for Syria to respond. We believe that any union between two Arab countries will be a strong link in the Arab chain. Rest assured that this step will be a strong and important link in the Arab arena and will give new strength to the Arab nation.

[Question] We expressed to Khaddam the Arab people's frustration as a result of the failure of past attempts at unity and the dimming of hope of achieving the great Arab unity harbored by every Arab.

[Answer] The only guarantee of unity is its establishment in fact. Failure in past attempts does not mean that the principle is wrong. On the contrary, the principle of unity is correct, and the failure of past attempts should reinforce this belief. If those who thought of reaching the moon had given up their goal and determination after the failure of their first and second attempts, man would not have been able to get to the moon this century. Of course, Arab unity is a closer objective than the moon. Indeed, it is a reality in our daily life and beliefs.

[Question] Do you not think that the distance separating Syria and Libya will have a negative effect on communications in the unitary state?

[Answer] Geography plays a role, but the national [qawmi] factor is more important.

[Question] With the establishment of a unitary state, what will be the fate of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front?

[Answer] The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will remain. The new state will be a basic element of the front.

[Question] The unitary state needs to win over Iraq to its ranks as well as the Jordanian front. It has been said in this regard that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is about to embark on mending the bridges between Syria and Iraq so as to strengthen the northern front.

[Answer] Nothing of the sort has been proposed.

[Question] We asked the Syrian foreign minister if the new unitary state will use its power to confront the continuing Zionist aggression in southern Lebanon.

[Answer] During a recent meeting that included President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee members, we informed our Palestinian brothers of our readiness to give our unlimited support to the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces in confronting the Zionist-isolationist aggression.

[Question] The 11th Arab summit conference is scheduled to be held in Amman in late November 1980. The differences that exists in the Arab world prompt one to question this conference's ability to clear the air and build a serious Arab power, or at least revive Arab solidarity.

[Answer] The present Arab situation and Arab disunity are painful. I could almost say that there are no two neighboring Arab countries which have neighborly relations. Of course, we should all do everything we can to strengthen the Arab front against the Zionist entity.

[Question] Therefore, do you believe that such a negative situation will have a negative effect on the Amman summit?

[Answer] The Amman summit is supposed to have the ability to resolve many of the existing Arab differences and problems. However, all indications are that the summit conferences have not embarked on the right approach to deal with the situation in the Arab homeland. We hope that the Arab leaders will be able to discuss all issues--especially issues of destiny--with an open mind, a spirit of brotherhood, and with determination to overcome the present situation and strengthen Arab efforts against the Zionist entity.

[Question] In view of the fact that Syria has a strategic role in any peace process as well as in war, it was natural to ask Khaddam about current initiatives, and particularly the European initiative.

[Answer] We believe that what is referred to as the European initiative is another link in the Camp David process. However, there are some Arabs who want to continue the Camp David process but are unable to do so in view of the official and popular Arab rejection. Therefore, they are looking for a way out, or a new gate, and this gate is Europe.

The European action is part of the U.S. action. We are very much mistaken if we believe that Europe can take stands independent of the United States. We should realize that there is a Western defense system led by the United States, that is to say, U.S. security is Europe's security, and vice versa. This security system requires united policies--although these policies are not identical on some secondary and nonessential issues. Consequently, we do not expect from the European initiative any more than we expected from Camp David. This does not mean that all European countries have the same policy.

Some European states have their own special stand. France, for instance, has its own stand that is ahead of the other European states. The French view differs on many major issues. This is a natural result of France's not being a member of the NATO military alliance.

At the end of his interview Khaddam briefly referred to two points: 1) condemnation of the Somali Government's decision to grant military bases on its territory to "U.S. imperialism" because this heightens tension in the area and in the world; 2) the Syrian Foreign Ministry's intention to strengthen its relations with the gulf states and appoint ambassadors to the countries of the region.

CABINET HOLDS WEEKLY SESSION; DECISIONS REPORTED

GF101550 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, heir apparent and deputy amir, presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting held at Ad-Dawhah Palace this morning. QNA reports that the Cabinet made the following decisions:

1. Accepting the invitation for the agriculture and industry minister to visit Bangladesh.

2. Sending a delegation headed by the labor and social affairs minister to the third session of the gulf Arab labor and social affairs ministers scheduled to be held in the UAE in January 1981.

3. Amending the name of the department of food and price control in the Ministry of Economy and Commerce to the department of pricing and consumer protection.

4. Taking effective measures to safeguard citizens against the dangers of smoking by putting a warning label on cigarette packages stating that it causes lung cancer and heart and circulatory diseases; removing cigarette and tobacco advertisements and acquainting citizens with the dangers of smoking.

The Cabinet also reviewed the following:

A. The report of the delegation that represented Qatar in the international conference that was arranged by the international satellite telecommunications organization and held in the United States in July.

B. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs' proposals on improving the services of the general transport company. The Cabinet decided to review the matter further during upcoming sessions.

SAUDI ARABIA

COMMUNIST PARTY DETAILS OPPOSITION TO THRONE

LD120834 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Sep 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "A Shaken Monarchy"]

[Text] The communist party of Saudi Arabia has just celebrated its fifth anniversary. On this occasion the PCF [French Communist Party] sent a message of solidarity. The Mecca uprising, and the people's demonstrations in the east coast cities last November and December made the Saudi throne tremble.

After a plenary Central Committee meeting held several months after those events, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia stressed "the rising tide of discontent in the country which proves the Saudi people's growing opposition to the royal government and to U.S. imperialism's domination. This is taking place," the communicque added, "despite all the terror and repression used by the regime."

The communique pointed out that the country has never witnessed such a large mass movement in its contemporary history.

"These demonstrations have shaken the absolute monarchy and undermined its authority. In addition they have accentuated the government crisis."

For the first time the Saudi religious communities have played a part in the national struggle alongside other democratic forces, and that shows the spread of the opposition movement, the communique points out.

In an attempt to overcome the consequences of the uprisings in November and December, the government reacted by purging the army, the national guard, the Ministry of the Interior and the general intelligence services. This purge was accompanied on the one hand by a wave of arrests among opponents and, on the other hand, by a series of promises to liberalize the regime and change the royal family's lifestyle.

At the same time the Saudi regime has asked for even greater aid and protection from imperialism to counter the growth of the national liberation forces in the region. It has asked the White House to take initiatives and increase the U.S. military presence in the gulf.

Under the terms of secret agreements between Riyadh and Washington the U.S. forces now have the right to use Saudi air, sea and land bases. That is in addition to the permanent presence of U.S. troops stationed at the Dahran airbase and the Al Jubl naval base.

The communique stresses that Riyadh is still an essential pawn in the imperialist network in the Middle East despite statements condemning the Camp David agreements and supporting the Palestinian cause. "This regime is still reactionary and strongly linked to imperialism and the monopolies," the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia's communique concludes, appealing for the mobilization of all opposition forces to put an end to absolute power and establish a national and democratic regime.

UAE

OIL MINISTER AL-'UTAYBAH LEAVES FOR OPEC MEETING

JN131226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1018 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sep 13 (KUNA)--The United Arab Emirates oil minister said here Saturday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will renew its endeavors to re-unify oil prices among its members.

The minister, Mr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah stated this upon his departure Saturday for Vienna to attend an OPEC conference of ministers of oil, foreign affairs and finance scheduled to be held next Monday.

In a statement carried by the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, al-'Utaybah said that oil ministers will later hold a special meeting to study the current situation in the world oil market. The ministers will discuss oil prices, production level and the possibility of reaching a unified stance in this respect, he added.

Oil prices have been raised without any coordination by the 13 OPEC members during the oil shortage in the aftermath of the Iranian revolution last year.

The organization tried to retain a unified price structure when it decided to fix its minimum price for oil at 32 dollars per barrel in its ministerial conference in Algiers last June. But Saudi Arabia, whose exports amount to a third of the total OPEC exports, kept the price of its oil at 28 dollars per barrel.

Al-'Utaybah said that the OPEC ministers will make preparations for an OPEC summit conference to be held in Baghdad next November during which means of fostering the organization's relations with other countries in the world will be discussed.

He added that the agenda of the Vienna conference includes a proposal to turn the present OPEC fund into a world commission for development and to increase its capital from four billion dollars to 20 billion dollars so that the fund can act more effectively in promoting the economies of the developing countries.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

JN151729 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1712 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 Sep (ENA)--Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor arrived in Abu Dhabi at 1800 today on a 2-day official visit to the UAE.

UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was at the head of those who received President Senghor when he arrived at Abu Dhabi airport.

Official's Meeting

GF151343 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office, met today with Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse. The meeting was attended by Nasir Nuways, director of the Abu Dhabi fund for economic and social development, and Moustapha (Cesse), the Senegalese president's adviser for Arab and Islamic affairs.

The Senegalese foreign minister told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the UAE and Senegal are making joint efforts to consolidate Afro-Arab cooperation. He said this topic will be on top of the issues to be discussed by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor in view of the important role the UAE plays in this field.

Presidential Talks

JN160931 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0745 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (GNA)--Official talks between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor began here today.

On the UAE side, the meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's office; Abd ar-Rahman al-Madfah, minister of health; and Ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, under secretary of the foreign ministry; and Nasir an-Nuwyas, director general of the Abu Dhabi fund for economic development.

On the Senegalese side, the meeting was attended by Adrien Senghor, minister of equipment; Moustapha Niasse, foreign minister and Moustapha Sis, president's personal chancellor.

The talks are expected to deal with bilateral relations, the current Arab and international situation and issues of common interest.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN CONFIRMS SIX PRESIDIUM DECREES

LD121956 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has issued six Supreme People's Council decrees confirming the Presidium's decrees ratifying:

The agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the PDRY and the GDR Government;

The agreement on the establishment of the Yemeni tourism company;

The special measure [as heard] for a loan to finance a fish-processing complex between the Government of the PDRY and the IDA [International Development Agency];

The protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the PDRY and Cuba;

The agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the PDRY and Czechoslovakia;

And agreement number 15 of 1980 on a supplementary loan between the PDRY and the Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development.

INTERIOR MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO GDR, USSR

LD152108 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brother Col 'Ali Shiba' Hadi, member of the Central Committee and interior minister, left Aden this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the GDR. The visit, at the invitation of the GDR interior minister, will last several days. Before leaving Aden international airport, Hadi told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that the visit would contribute to the development and strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the countries of the socialist community, including the GDR. He said that during the visit the delegation would familiarize itself with developments in that friendly country in all fields. The delegation will also visit the USSR.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

GF151355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Aden today following a short visit to the PDRY.

In a predeparture statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, Khaddam said he will be conveying a verbal message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, to his brother Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The message deals with PDRY support for the Syrian-Libyan union.

In his statement Khaddam said that the strengthening and development of PDRY-Syrian relations in all fields were reviewed.

He was seen off by candidate member of the Politburo and Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad and Foreign Ministry officials.

MENA CARRIES AS-SADAT LE FIGARO INTERVIEW

NC160001 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

["Full text" of LE FIGARO interview with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat--date and place not given, presumably on 1 September in Alexandria; passages within quotation marks taken from identical Cairo MENA Arabic version of interview transmitted at 1115 GMT on 12 September because of intermittent garbling of MENA English]

[Excerpts] Question: Is Leonid Brezhnev your friend?

As-Sadat: Well, he is my friend until this moment; I like very much.

Question: Are you in contact?

As-Sadat: No, but he is the only political mind behind all the Soviet leadership; the others are technocrats. I know Kosygin; he is very near to me. I have done business with them all the time and we were friends. Also Podgorny I know, Mikoyan I know, Khrushchev I know.

Question: Khrushchev was no better than Brezhnev.

As-Sadat: He was much better despite he has a very sharp tongue, but he was much more better and much more politically minded than Brezhnev.

Question: Mr President, do you believe really that Mr. Begin wants to make peace really? Do you think that you could go more ahead with Begin, or is another [person] needed?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this in all frankness: There are contacts between me and Begin. For instance, his Ambassador Ben-Elisar met with me a few days before. He has returned yesterday from Israel and he asked for an audience and I shall be meeting with him tomorrow night. Here are certain contacts between me and Begin, and let me tell you this: I am not sure because before Camp David we differed even much more than this but we reached in Camp David for that. I asked for a summit meeting after the American elections.

Question: What you are going to do until the American elections?

As-Sadat: We must wait, and I think both of us must have some time to reflect upon the situation today.

Question: But if the Knesset makes a vote like that of Jerusalem, about the Golan Heights, about something, it could be a new wall for you.

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this: My conviction is the peace process that we have started together is irreversible, it will never go back.

Question: But what if some day you cannot go any further, or are stopped, and Israel continues to make decisions. In Israel, somebody once told me that a new war could break out in 1981. Do you think it could happen?

As-Sadat: No, no, no, we have agreed upon the fact that no war after the October war. The decision of war in the Arab world is in the hands of Egypt only, not another, and this process is irreversible.

Question: Which means that the power of the Arab countries without the Egyptian Army and the Egyptians is....

As-Sadat: Nil, if they are even combined together, they know this. Even they have declared it this is a fact, so.

Question: Who benefits more from peace--Israel more than Egypt, or Egypt more than Israel, according to you.

As-Sadat: Both, on equal level. Why for Israel they are recognized by the biggest force in the Arab world and there will be no war after the October war, and a new era of good neighbourhood would take place for the first time between Israel [and Egypt] that has been rejected by all the Arabs, including Egypt before, for the first time, and after three thousand years from the start of the story of Israel they have gained the recognition, good relations, and more than that. In the treaty between Egypt and Israel and the two accords of Camp David, we have laid a cornerstone for the comprehensive settlement. The others will be joining sooner or later because for the others until this moment and until tomorrow and next year, there will be no alternative except what Egypt has done. When asked Saddam Husayn of Iraq, what is the other alternative, he said: Why do not you wait twenty years? In those twenty years, the situation may change in favour of Arabs.

Question: Could he think about the atomic bomb?

As-Sadat: They said that they had bought certain reactors from France or so. I do not know if he is planning or not to manufacture atomic bomb, believe me. And also Libya on western borders, they are doing the same, they are having reactor and so.

Question: Speaking about Libya, because I think Mr al-Qadhdhafi is acting very bad. I don't know if the incident of Tobruk was very real.

As-Sadat: And very serious, it has been a full regiment. He could not face it except with the East German commandos.

Question: Mr President, you have told me that peace is irreversible. We have two possibilities, the positive one could be a new step in peace really between all Arab countries and Israel. According to you, it could be happening one day: peace between Arabs and Israel.

As-Sadat: Yes, the day is coming and the basis has been put in the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Question: Professor (Webeky), I know him very well. He told me that King Husayn told him that President as-Sadat is one the right way but he can not say it officially.

As-Sadat: Quite right. If you can sit with anyone, King Husayn, the Saudis in the closed rooms will say this but before the microphones they cannot, they are scared of the Palestinians and the Syrians and the Iraqis.

Question: Well, the negative possibility, if Israel does not want to make any new concessions about Jerusalem and other parts, what would happen?

As-Sadat: We shall sit together, like we have planned, because in our treaty we stated and signed together that we shall not resort to the use of force between us. Whenever there are differences in opinion or so and like civilised people we shall sit together and whatever there are difficulties there will be no more than we had between us on Sinai and we reached an agreement on Sinai, which is three times [bigger than] Israel.

Question: So I return to the positive possibility. Could you reach in the Middle East some sort of a common market if the peace can be done?

As-Sadat: If comprehensive peace is reached, yes, yes it can be reached. Even Saudis declared it. They said that they were ready to recognize Israel if the comprehensive peace is reached over the Palestinian question and mainly Jerusalem.

Question: Well, speaking about Jerusalem, what could be the next step, because all the countries now are quite against Israel?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this: In Israel and in most places, they consider Jerusalem as the most difficult problem. On the contrary, I consider it the easiest problem.

Question: Would you explain?

As-Sadat: Yes, in my letter to Begin, one of the letters I sent him in the last two weeks and it was published, I told him I consider the agreement upon Jerusalem, our positions are very near. I agree that the city shall not be divided again. I agree that there is a sentimental inspiration in Jerusalem for 18 million Jews, but in the same time they must confess that there are a sentimental inspiration of 800 million Moslems. They said the city should not be divided, yes. They insist upon Israeli sovereignty and I told them this is against the inspiration of 800 million. Why should not this Arab part be under the Arab sovereignty and the Jewish under Israeli sovereignty? Then for the one city, there is municipal council of Jews and Arabs with one mayor who will be elected by rotation, 6 months Arabs, 6 months Israelis.

Question: Begin knows that?

As-Sadat: Yes, he knows.

Question: What did he say?

As-Sadat: He sent me in his letter saying that I am contradicting myself, how am I saying the city should not be divided and at the same time speak about two sovereignties.

Question: What could happen? According to you, could you reach an agreement?

As-Sadat: They should reach this because as much as it is sensible for 18 million all over the world it is sensible for 800 million and why should we lose them. That's what I wrote in my letter which was published openly all over the world. Why should we loose 800 million?

In the time I am saying, yes, the city should not be divided, the Wailing Wall, which is in the Arab part, they can have it in the sovereign part of Israel despite the fact that it is in the Arab part of Jerusalem.

Question: What was the reaction of Arab leaders when you took a very strong position about Jerusalem?

As-Sadat: In the closed rooms you can hear something completely different from what they say in the open, and this is unfortunately my difficulty with my Arab colleagues. They are crippled.

Question: You are in contact with them some times?

As-Sadat: Not at all.

Question: Some Israelis and Begin as well told me that even if we agreed that there should be a Palestinian state, the Soviets would be able to enter behind this Paletinian state.

"Will Egypt and the other Arab countries guarantee Israel's security and that the Soviet Union will not be able to reenter the Middle East?

"Answer: To be frank, it is not the Soviet Union alone that will instigate, some of those called the Arab rejectionists will instigate as well. However, we are all ready to give all the guarantees to Israel. When a comprehensive settlement is reached and we agree on Jerusalem, the entire Arab world, all the Arabs and Muslims, will guarantee to Israel all it wants."

Question: Vice President Mubarak is on a tour. Do you think it will be useful because European countries think more of themselves than Europe?

As-Sadat: I think like I told Foreign Minister of Luxembourg Gaston Thorn two days ago, he visited me here, that this is the time for a European initiative. We must confess, until the American elections everything is crippled. So this is the time for the European initiative.

Question: Do not you think that the Americans will be shocked with any initiative? You do not give the impression that a moment you play with the Americans and another moment you play with Europe.

As-Sadat: No, I always say this. Try to recognize the fact in Europe that without America, Israel will never heed to anyone. Whenever the Americans are behind them they defy the Security Council, they defy the United Nations, Europe, everyone.

"I have told you to try and understand that with America you can undertake any initiative you want. I have told Thorn about this. I have told him that I believe that a European initiative agreed on by the EC, such as the statement issued in Venice, is very essential because from now until the American elections we have 2 months.

"Question: Will France be useful in this respect?

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: In what way?

"Answer: Well, let me tell you this. I have always repeated it: France always took the leading role under De Gualle. That was the policy that De Gualle had drawn up for France. I sometimes do not understand my friend Giscard D'Estaing, despite the fact that we are friends. We will never end our friendship, but sometimes I do not understand him. Believe me, when he visited the Arab world and issued a certain statement that is you tried to apply then you would have to go back to my initiative. How can whatever he declares in a statement or joint statement be applied if the other side does not sit with Israel to discuss withdrawal from the territories and security issues?"

Question: Do you think that Reagan if he is elected could change something in the policy of the American policy in the Middle East?

As-Sadat: In the Middle East [it] is very difficult, is very difficult, to change anythink, but for the world I think that there will be a certain hardline policy.

Question: Against the Soviet Union?

As-Sadat: Yes.

SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY SEEN SERVING SOVIET OCCUPATION PLANS

LD151023 Cario AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Soviet Plan to Occupy Syria and Libya"]

[Excerpt] News agencies have reported that Hafiz Al-Asad and Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi have agreed on the merger of Syria and Libya and that last Sunday Al-Asad contacted Al-Qadhdhafi by telephone and informed him of his approval for the establishment of such unity. Al-Qadhdhafi spoke during the celebration of the 1 September revolution anniversary and asked the so-called General People's Congress to approve the merger of the two countries. Also, in an acrobatic and crazy move Al-Qadhdhafi announced that he had decided to register as a Palestinian fedayeen and that if they [General People's Congress] did not approve the merger with Syria he would take up arms and go to join the Palestinians alone.

Thus the unity between Syria and Libya was decided upon overnight. This play acted out by agents [of the USSR] in the name of unity is only a means to achieve a specific goal. In order to realize this we must know that the declaration of this merger came on the eve of Hafiz Al-Asad's departure for Moscow to sign a military agreement with the Soviets that gives them the right to send their forces to Syria at their discretion if Syria is exposed to any danger, which is similar to the play which the Soviets have staged with Karmal in order to invade and occupy Afghanistan.

It is true that both Syria and Libya are considered to be Soviet bases in the area; they both contain Soviet arms, Russian advisers and mercenaries from East Germany, Korea and Cuba. But the new plan the Soviets have put into effect and began implementing for the first time with the occupation of Afghanistan means total military occupation because bases frounded on influence and agents and provided with advisers are no longer sufficient, especially since the Soviets realize that the peoples of these countries do not stand with them but are instead hostile to them and await the first opportunity to pounce on their agents and resist their influence. This has happened in more than one country.

There is no doubt that the Soviets are concerned over their presence in and designs for the area. As they look around they see that Al-Asad and the 'Alawite Ba'thist groups in Syria are in a shaky position and that Al-Qadhdhafi and his regime are facing a withering storm. The mutiny of the 9th Battalion in Tobruk was the danger signal. The Soviets are also alarmed and fearful for their presence and ambitions in the area because of recent U.S. activities which have enabled the United States to obtain military facilities in the Middle East and to reach agreement with Somalia on the establishment of a base at Berbera. For this reason they are now moving rapidly through their principal agents Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi. This is the secret behind the sudden announcement and the rapid steps to establish the so-called merger unity between Syria and Libya with the blessing of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ON IRANIAN BORDER ATTACKS 15 SEP

JN151803 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] This evening, 15 September 1980, a Defense Ministry military spokesman stated the following:

The regime of the ignorant Persian Iranians resumed its hostile activities against our border posts and frontline positions today.

At 1935 the regime opened fire at the border posts of Ash-Shahlah, Al-Bawarin and (Al-Khallubiyah) in the Basra sector, using medium-range weapons and mortars. Firing continued until the time when this statement was prepared. Our forces returned the fire.

At 1110 two hostile planes stafed our positions in the Mandali sector. Our ground resistance repulsed these planes and forced them to flee.

At 1155 a hostile fighter plane attempted to attack our positions in the Khaniqin sector. Our planes confronted this plane and pursued it to the enemy's lines, thus forcing it to flee.

It has been confirmed to us that the losses of the Iranian side yesterday, 14 September, solely in the area lying opposite our border posts in Basra are: the destruction of two Iranian border posts of (Al-Khalifiyah) and Al-Bawwarin, the sinking of a gunboat carring soldiers and the burning of two other gunboats.

Our losses for today were only two wounded, while the Iranian losses are not known as yet.

OFFICIAL SOURCE COMMENTS ON REMARKS BY IRAN'S FALLAHI

JN151737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Sep (INA)--An official Iraqi source described here today the statements made by General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff of the Persian regime's army, to the effect that his regime does not recognize the Algiers agreement signed between Iraq and Iran in 1975, as violating the provisions of the agreement.

The source pointed out that Article four of the agreement stipulates that the four provisions of the agreement are indivisible factors of an all-out solution. Consequently, harming any of its elements would violate the spirit of the Algiers agreement.

The source added that Fallahi's statements on what he termed Iran's rights over Shatt al-'Arab reaffirm Iran's illegitimate claims in Shatt al-'Arab.

SADDAN HUSAYN OUTLINES VIEWS TO KUWAITI PAPER

LD160900 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0738 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Sep (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti paper today attributes to the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, remarks to the effect that his country wants firm relations with its neighbor, Syria, to develop into a unity between the two countries for strategic, political and geographical reasons--the most prominent of these being confrontation of Israel. However, the realization of such a unity will be dependent upon a "serious" coincidence of the political will of the leaderships of both countries.

AL-WATAN says that President Husayn put forward his view in a letter he sent to the paper in reply to an article it published 2 weeks ago calling for Iraqi-Syrian fraternity in the wake of a Syrian-Libyan agreement in principle to establish a merger unity between the two.

The Iraqi president, in the letter he sent to the paper which was published in full, did not refer to the Syrian-Libyan unity, contrary to two other Iraqi officials, among them his vice president, 'Izzat Ibrahim, who strongly criticized the unity.

The message also did not contain any reference to the unity agreement reached between Iraq and Syria in 1978 and its collapse in the following year in the midst of the renewal of political and ideological differences between the two opposed wings of the Ba'th Party which govern the two countries.

President Husayn said "the unity between Iraq and Syria is much more imperative, offers more in the present Arab position and contains more of the essentials of continuity and survival and subsequently ensures what is required to stand fast and confront the Zionist enemy, the colonialist plots and threats which the Arab nation is exposed to." However, he added that "there must be a genuine and serious coincidence of the political wills of the operative leaderships in the regions concerned with unity."

The Iraqi president listed "the geographical, political and strategic motives which have driven and continue to drive Iraq toward unity with Syria", the most important of these being neighborliness of the two countries, the dovetailing of interests, the integration of the economy and the abundance of strategic depth regarding outside threats. He then said "finally" there is the Arab-Israeli struggle. In this connection, President Husayn rejected "tendentious" comment that Iraq is avoiding unity with Syria to get rid of the burden that may ensue from Arab-Israeli conflict.

He brought back to mind that Iraq, during the 1973 war between the Arabs and Israel, sent forces to Syria. He also made it clear that Iraq, in a future Arab-Israeli war, would not be out of reach. President Husayn explained that "the modern methods of war which the Zionist enemy has will not restrict any future battle between him and the Arab nation to the neighboring country, and Iraq is the Arab area closest to the Zionist entity after those countries which border it."

He said "[word indistinct] the serious Zionist threats against Iraq because its endeavor to obtain nuclear technology has made it a focal target for Zionist aggression." Israel has created a major stir about the nuclear cooperation which was signed between Iraq and France and has threatened that it will not allow Iraq to be able to produce nuclear weapons.

'IZZAT IBRAHIM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ROME 15 SEP

JN151641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (INA)--'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] deputy chairman, has stated that Iraq and Italy have agreed to establish positive and developed relations. In a press conference held in Rome today, Ibrahim said that he had discussed with Italian officials, who were led by Prime Minister Cossiga, the various basic issues which concern the two countries on the economic, political, scientific and cultural levels. He added: Our views were close on some matters and completely identical on others.

Ibrahim asserted that Iraqi-Italian relations have advanced in great strides.

The Iraqi RCC vice chairman said: Having long suffered from a state of [word indistinct], Iraq now possesses the qualifications for the establishment of advanced relations with Europe, particularly European countries which have achieved large steps in their policies in support of the Arab causes.

Ibrahim said that Italy and France have developed their political positions toward the Arabs' fateful cause of Palestine and have responded to Iraq's desire and ambition to build itself. Ibrahim expressed the hope that other European countries will respond to the Arabs' ambitions. Ibrahim stated that Iraq will continue to supply Italy with oil within the limits of its capabilities and on the basis of friendship, honest cooperation, mutual benefit and common interests. He added: Relations and friendship dictate obligations and rights. Iraq, which respects its obligations toward others, asks its friend to respect duties and obligations [words indistinct].

'Izzat Ibrahim said that Iraq provides Italy with approximately 20 percent of its oil needs and that this is within the limits of Iraq's capabilities, in accordance with its marketing program and within its obligations concerning international export. Ibrahim stressed that Iraq will do its best to provide Italy with all its requirements in oil within the limits of Iraq's capabilities.

In a reply to a question on Italy's role in strengthening relations between Mediterranean countries and Middle East countries, Ibrahim said that Iraq respects honest initiatives based on mutual interest far removed from exploitation and blackmail.

'Izzat Ibrahim stressed that Iraq has no problems with Turkey and that the advanced relations between Iraq and Turkey are governed by friendship, in addition to the existence of strong economic relations. 'Ibrahim described last Friday's coup d'etat in Turkey as a domestic issue and expressed the hope that the new situation in Turkey would move that country to a better position.

Referring to the Iranian provocations against Iraq, 'Izzat Ibrahim said: The 1975 Algiers agreement stipulates the return to Iraq of 150 kms of Iraqi territory occupied by Iran. Several committees formed for this purpose have completed their tasks of paving the way for the restoration of this territory to Iraq and for Iran's withdrawal from it. The ousting of the shah, however, suspended implementation.

Ibrahim said: The new Iranian regime came with strange ideologies, such as the exportation of the revolution to Iraq, the Arab gulf and the Islamic world and dividing the Iranian people into groups fighting one another. This made Iran lose its position and resulted in confusion as to which party determines its foreign and domestic policies.

The RCC deputy chairman said that Iraq has sent an official memorandum to Iran explaining its legitimate right to restore its land and that it cannot relinquish this right. In its memorandum, Iraq said that Iran should restore its land within 2 weeks, otherwise, it would be forced to wrest it by force.

Iran, the RCC deputy chairman said, failed to respond to the Iraqi request, adding that Iraq explained that it would wrest its land by force, beginning with Zayn al-Qaws. Two hours before the attack, Iraq sent another memorandum in which it said that it would restore its land by force and that Iran should withdraw its military units 1 or 2 km outside the territories which will be restored. Ibrahim asserted that Iraq is continuing to wrest its land and hopes that it will do so by the end of this week.

Commenting on the Syrian-Libyan unity, 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Syrian-Libyan unity cannot achieve Arab unity because its partners are not sincere in their unionist intentions, as they have proved in the past. He added that it is unlikely that these partners will change their intentions to create a nucleus for an all-out Arab unity out of the unity between Syria and Libya. The press conference was attended by Hsan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

IRAQI-ZAMBIAN STATEMENT ISSUED ON KAUNDA'S VISIT

JN111923 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Zambian statement issued 11 September 1980 on Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Iraq]

[Text] At the invitation of President Saddam Husayn, Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda paid an official visit to Iraq 10-11 September. President Kenneth Kaunda was accompanied by a high-level delegation.

The guest and his accompanying delegation were accorded a warm reception by the president of the republic and the Iraqi Government and people, thus expressing the profound friendship and amity linking the two friendly countries and peoples.

The Iraqi and Zambian presidents held official talks, in which the members of the Iraqi and Zambian teams participated. The talks, which were attended by high-ranking government officials, were characterized by the spirit of friendship and solidarity. They dealt with bilateral relations and with issues of mutual interest, as well as with the current international situation, particularly as it pertains to the Arab area, the African Continent and the nonaligned movement.

The Zambian team highly praised the progressive gains realized in Iraq under president struggler Saddam Husayn. It also praised the directives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in all fields, which are intended to achieve the socialist transformation and to consolidate Iraq's independence, its control over the people's wealth and its positive role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racial segregation and discrimination.

The Iraqi team praised Zambia's course in developing its national economy, achieving social transformations and its self-reliance, under Dr Kenneth David Kaunda and under the direction of the Zambian United National Independence Party.

The Iraqi team also praised Zambia's sound policy in support of the national liberation movements of the African peoples and in effective participation in the OAU.

On bilateral relations, both sides noted with satisfaction that the two countries' relations are developing well. They agreed to take the necessary steps to consolidate these relations in a manner that serves the two friendly peoples' interests, based on respect for sovereignty and on nonintervention in others' domestic affairs.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab area, strongly condemning the Zionist racist aggression against the Arab people. They asserted that a just peace cannot be realized without the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights in their land, Palestine, and the establishment of their independent and sovereign state throughout the Palestinian land.

The two sides reiterated their full support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to regain their land, under the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

Both sides strongly condemned the illegal Zionist decision to annex Jerusalem. They considered this decision a violation of international law and norms and of all of the UN resolutions.

They urged all of the world's countries to boycott the Zionist entity both militarily and economically. Iraq praised Zambia's support for the At-Ta'if statement in this regard. The two sides recalled the UN General Assembly's resolution holding that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination. They agreed that fighting and eradicating racist discrimination and segregation in all forms is the responsibility of all nations.

The two sides condemned the continued Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. This aggression constitutes a part of the imperialist maneuvers to liquidate the Palestinian resistance. It is also a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and regional unity.

The two sides strongly condemned the Camp David accords and the relevant peace treaty concluded with the participation of the imperialists. This treaty is a plot to liquidate the Palestinian people's rights and an attempt to dismember Arab ranks and to maintain Arab land under Zionist occupation. In addition, it gives the Zionist entity the chance to restore its role of sabotage in Africa.

The two sides praised the sixth nonaligned conference's resolution condemning the Camp David accords, as they harm the Palestinian cause and Arab-African interests. They also violate the nonaligned movement's principles. The two teams also praised the conference's resolution that refers the suspension of Egypt's membership in the non-aligned Coordination Bureau.

The Zambian team praised the liberation policy pursued by the Iraqi Government, which asserts the independence of and its commitment to the nonaligned principles.

The two sides also reiterated their determination to abide by the principles of the nonaligned movement and to consolidate its role and efficacy in building a new international order in political and economic relations among the world's nations.

The two sides agreed to cooperate fully to insure the success of the seventh nonaligned summit, which will be held in Baghdad in 1982.

The Zambian team praised the principles and objectives contained in the pan-Arab declaration announced by the Iraqi president on 8 February 1980.

The two sides asserted their complete support for and assistance to liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. They strongly condemned the racist South African regime and its apartheid policy and called for joint action by all progressive countries to end racial persecution, especially in South Africa. The two sides also hailed the independence of Zimbabwe.

The two sides discussed the cooperation between the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime, which is directed against liberation movements in Africa and which favors racist and imperialist plans and policies. They condemned the nuclear cooperation between the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the disappearance of imperialist influence in Africa, thanks to the just struggle of the African peoples and to the fact that racist regimes, which are based on racial discrimination and racist rule, are doomed to vanish, as do all racist movements.

The two sides asserted that the maintenance of stability in the Arab gulf is the responsibility of the gulf countries themselves, without foreign intervention. They affirmed their support for rendering the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a peace zone, free of foreign influence and bases, in the interest of the countries and peoples of the area and of world security and peace.

The two sides viewed with concern the negative development in international relations between the superpowers, which portends a return to cold war and power struggle. This could lead to a new world war or war by proxy, harming the peoples' sovereignty and independence. Iraq and Zambia support and advocate the policy of peaceful coexistence among all peoples in all parts of the world, regardless of their different social systems. They appeal to all countries of the world, including the superpowers, to conduct themselves responsibly on matters that threaten world security and peace among peoples, to respect the sovereignty and independence of all countries and to stop interfering in other countries' internal affairs.

The two sides emphasized the need to continue negotiations between the industrial and developing countries on international cooperation in economic development. They believe that these negotiations must carry executive power, permit an integral and balanced coordination of major relevant issues and proceed simultaneously on various levels. The negotiations must take place within the United Nations, with the participation of all countries, and in accordance with a fixed timetable. The negotiations must cover major issues concerning raw materials, energy transport, trade, development, monetary matters, financing and the transfer of technology. These international negotiations should contribute greatly toward the implementation of an international development strategy in the UN's third development decade.

The two sides reiterated their support for the need to coordinate the developing countries' efforts in implementing the resolutions of the two special sessions of the UN General Assembly on the establishment of a new international economic order. The two sides reiterated their complete support for the United Nations and the basic principles in the UN charter, especially the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; the elimination of the threat of force in international relations; respect for self-determination and the independence of all nations and for equality among nations in sovereignty; and the right of nations to control their wealth and natural resources.

The two sides agreed to continue to support efforts to end the arms race and to reach specific formulas for achieving complete general disarmament. They welcomed the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, which was held through the initiative of the nonaligned states. They also welcomed the session's final statement, which constitutes a strong basis for achieving real disarmament.

The two sides supported the developing countries' efforts to obtain advanced technology in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The Zambian side commended Iraq's proposal to set up a long-term word fund for helping developing countries against the effects of inflation. This fund, the contribution of the advanced industrial states, regardless of their different political and economic systems, would be proportionate to the annual rate of inflation they export to the developing countries. The oil-producing developing countries would also contribute to the fund. The two countries called upon the developing countries to adopt the scientific formulas that put this proposal into effect as soon as possible.

The two sides denounced the slanderous campaigns waged by certain circles in the industrial countries to harm the cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries, both producers and nonproducers of oil.

The Zambian president expressed his profound gratitude for the warm hospitality and reception accorded him and the members of his delegation during their stay in Iraq. Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda renewed his invitation to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to visit Zambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit to be fixed later.

PRIME MINSTER READS GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

JN151612 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Text" of Jordanian Government policy statement read by Prime Minster Mudar Badran during the National Consulative Council session held in Amman on 15 September 1980--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Speaker, members of the esteemed council: It pleases and honors me, as I stand before your esteemed council at the onset of my government's assumption of the trust of responsibility, to extend the greeting of sincere loyalty and profound thanks to the leader of our march and the carrier of our banner, His Exalted Majesty King Husayn, for the complete trust he placed in me and my colleagues. We are proud of this trust and pray to God that we will be worthy of it and that we will be able to embody the spirit of the royal letter of designation and translate the guidelines contained therein into action.

My government assumes its responsibilities today while the country is solid in structure and foundation. This country pleases the friend and supports him and bleeds the enemy and turns his designs against him. Experience has toughened its people. The country's sound course has been proved by the experiences of other Arab countries and the practices of the covetous and enemies. The country's borders are defended by an army of the sons of the people, whose ideology is based on the principles of the great Arab revolution. The army believes in this land's fate as the gateway to liberation and the restoration of the usurped rights and homeland. This army is backed by its brothers in the various civilian sectors, who daily build a new edifice of knowledge and prove in every walk of life--in industry, agriculture, reconstruction and production--that a country led by King Husayn and guided by faith and that a people with such unity and so many accomplishments will never be uprooted by the waves of invasion, no matter how uproarious, and that its faith will not be shaken by the plots of the enemies, regardless of the weapons they use.

This country will proceed behind its faithful and wise leader to create prosperity and to serve, God willing, as the model country in achieving prosperity, respectable livelihood and abundance for its people in an atmosphere of security, stability, justice and equality.

Brothers, the royal letter of designation has laid down a clear framework for the task of this government. While we are proud of this guideline, we announce before you that this government will do all it can to achieve progress and success in the various fields and activities, in accordance with the following bases:

First, this government's main attention will be directed to our brave Arab army, the vanguard of our nation, the shield of our homeland, the defender of our borders, the heir to the glories of the great Arab revolution and the embodiment of our nation's traditions in jihad and sacrifice. We will do all we can to continue to train and equip this army, supplying it with all that enables it to effectively play its role in harmony with the ambitions of its commanders and the nation's confidence init. We will eually strengthen and develop all the other security departments, which constitute the reserve of our armed forces, so that they can play their constructive role in watching over the citizen's security, comfort and stability.

Second, if security and stability are the basis for progress and development, solid national unity around the banner of King Husayn has been, and will continue to be, a source of pride for all of us, because unity is the strong shield which protects our blessed march and the rock which wrecked all enemy attempts to undermine our solidarity and power.

My government, which is determined to assume responsibility with full confidence and sincerity, believes that the cohesive fiber of our Jordanian society will become stronger and more solid with the spread of the spirit of discipline among all factions and individuals under the supremacy of the law and in all fields of work and activities--in the government directorate, the factory and the field and also in the club, society and union.

My government will cooperate with all government and popular organizations within the framework of public responsibility to instill the bases of discipline in work and public behavior. Thus, the government will give all its attention to the departments and organizations concerned with the public domain so that they will be active on all levels and carry out their tasks enthusiastically, accurately and successfully. The government will improve these departments and organizations to increase the efficiency of the people in them, provide them with expertise and reorganize their systems so that our homeland will march with the times and so that these departments and organizations will do their duties in serving our people easily, competently and faithfully.

We will encourage all those in the public service who excel in the performance of their duties and will award them on merit. At the same time, we will not hesitate in sternly punishing the wrongdoer within the framework of law and order. Our motto will be commitment to serve the country and the citizens.

We also believe that good citizenship involves the spirit of give and take, and we expect every citizen to carry out his duties in accordance with the public interest because the public interest is eventually the citizen's own interest and the homeland is for all.

Third, since the good and productive citizen is the first and foremost of our national resources, my government will assign itself the basic task of building this citizen's entire character in accordance with our Arab and Islamic heritage, which is able to absorb the factors of modernization. This will preserve our pan-Arab character and enable us to develop and keep pace with the demands of modern life without losing our roots. Hence, my government will pay special attention to the various cultural organizations in the kingdom that contribute in one way or another to building the citizen's character and enhancing his moral values, skills, knowledge and physical fitness. We will give particular attention to completing the centers of culture, education and social affairs and will revise the methods and means of cultural education within the framework of our national pride and pan-Arab identity. My government is aware of the importance of coordination among the various organizations, including the family, that are taking part in the cultural and social process.

Thus, we will work for the propagation of lofty values and good morals, as given in our great religion. These values and morals have always been the pride of our nation and the reason for its greatness and progress. There will be no place for fanaticism and extremism.

My government will also work for developing and encouraging the talents of our emerging generation and for uncovering their energy and skills. We will proceed forward in the educational programs and lay the foundations for concentrating on quality, following a long period of concentration on quantity, and before long, God willing, the educational institutions on the various levels in our country will be consolidated and will quench the thirsts of our citizen for knowledge and enable him to build his entire, modern character, which will be deeply rooted in our soil and identity.

We will make it our aim that these objectives be highlighted by objective and sincere media. These media must interact with the various social institutions and must allow responsible free thought within the framework of the national and pan-Arab values and aims mentioned above.

Fourth, on the economic level, my government is shouldering responsibility at a time when the country is at the threshold of preparing for a new 5-year development plan that will realize the economic ambitions and hopes of the country during the first half of the 1980's. We are aided by long experience in economic planning and development during the 1970's. This planning greatly contributed in better exploiting and distributing the country's sources and in laying down the basis for a balanced and strong economy, one which insures just distribution of the gains of the development plans throughout the kingdom.

In order to continue the country's economic march toward a society dominated by ever growing and progressing economic activities and characterized by a great productive capability and national wealth, the government, during the next 5-year plan, will give priority to the production sectors and social development and will meet the challenges left from the last 5-year plan. The government will also be ready to face the new challenges which might crop up in the country and externally. To be more precise, the government will pay a great part of its attention to the following:

1. Continuing to develop and increase agricultural production and giving it special attention in order to enable the competent authorities to render better services for it; implementing big industrial projects which depend on exploiting the country's natural resources, particularly phosphate and its byproducts--namely, cements, dead sea salts, potash and bromide; producing cement and using shale rock and other natural resources; also, implementing intermediate [tahwiliyah] industries, which have flourished in the past few years, not only to meet the demands of the domestic market but to effectively contribute to meeting the demands of the fraternal Arab market and bolstering elements of Arab economic integration.

2. While continuing to give special attention to such basic services and facilities as health, education and communications and fully equipping these facilities to serve the citizens, the government is doubling its efforts and intensifying its work for the purpose of developing the social and environmental sectors. Such efforts center on housing sectors, providing water, providing electricity to rural areas, developing human cadres and increasing the participation of women and promoting their role. Since these sectors have become increasingly prominent social problems, such an initiative necessitates comprehensive planning and speedy and effective confrontation.

3. The most prominent of this age's problems and challenges to development efforts probably lies in providing the necessary energy to maintain the continuity and regularity of economic activity at suitable costs, costs which do not burden the national economy. For this purpose, the government is exerting all efforts to prospect for domestic energy resources and will work to speed up the necessary studies and surveys conducted to determine the sources of energy and the ways to exploit such sources and to find the necessary technical cadres before proceeding with such efforts.

4. As in the past, such aspirations for development will in the future continue to be subject to the implementation of parallel financial and monetary policies, which would guarantee for the country a continuous growth of resources and the stability of the monetary and investment atmosphere. In this field, the government will work to implement financial control, which would in turn guarantee the growth of domestic resources, on the one hand, and of control of current expenditures on the other hand, while at the same time continuing to marshal domestic savings and bolster financial and monetary markets.

Along with other complementary and effective supply policies, such a policy will serve as the main tool for confronting the disease of inflation, which has exhausted the world and upset its economic efforts and social aspirations.

While affirming its great concern over determinedly confronting all that might lead to inflation, the government is absolutely convinced that any effort exerted to achieve this goal cannot bear fruit without the responsible participation of the private sector and this sector's constructive and determined cooperation.

5. While the government is proceeding toward confronting inflation, it will, at the same time, take into consideration followup of the supply policies, which are based on providing the citizens with the basic commodities at reasonable prices and encouraging the production of such commodities through adopting the policy of suitable incentives. For this purpose, the government will thus shoulder its responsibilities without any leniency or laxity in order to secure foodstuffs for the citizen, whether through avoiding the sacrcity of supplies or fluctuations in prices. The citizen's cooperation in this field, as in other fields, will be the best contribution and support for any productive activity.

6. Among the obvious characteristics of the Jordanian experiment in the past decade which must be mentioned here, is the close cooperation and cohesion linking the private and public sectors in our economic and development march. The government will thus continue to back individual initiative and encourage, help and provide the suitable atmosphere to the private sector for its investment purposes and its participation in achieving our country's goals; namely economic and social development.

Fifth: The objectives we believe in can only be achieved if we all participate. We could make these objectives and aspirations an existing realty in our life through cooperation and dialogue and through the recognition by every citizen of his responsibility toward the nation and interests. We will be proud of these objectives and aspirations and will work to protect and develop them.

Cooperation and dialogue in our country are an established tradition whose pillars were founded by the government's close ties with the people and the government's interaction with the people in representing their aspirations and hopes. The leader's democracy and his closeness to every citizen of our one family are the most important manifestations of these ties and the strongest incentive for this cohesion and recognition of public responsibility. My government will exert its efforts to work in accordance with this spirit and to proceed along this road.

Your esteemed council is only one of the expressions of this course. We are keen on consolidating this course during the next period since its effectiveness has been ascertained in administering the constructive dialogue about all the state's activities and policies since its formation in 1978.

We will continue the dialogue with our people through your esteemed council and will inform them about all the principal facts which pertain to the aspects of our domestic and foreign policy. Thus, we will seek the people's help to overcome all obstacles and solve the problems that face our march. The doors of the officials will be wide open for all classes of citizens. This policy stems from our faith in the seriousness of the cooperation and responsibility of everyone concerning the duty of eliminating the obstacles facing the march of prosperity and sacrifice.

Proceeding from this spirit, the government will embark upon the enactment of suitable legislation that will ensure the expansion of the base of popular participation. The government will work to prepare the local administration bill.

We are endeavoring to render it compatible with the development and expansion of our country and with our country's aspirations for an effective participation by the citizens in administering their affairs. We hope that this law will be an advanced step along the road of expanding popular participation.

Sixth: As far as Arab relations are concerned, Jordan is committed to Arab solidarity as a suitable formula for joint Arab action at this stage of our history. Therefore, my government will work to defend, support and develop this action in cooperation with the Arab brothers. My government will endeavor to create the atmosphere of brotherhood, understanding and dialogue among the Arab countries, thus proceeding from our faith in respect for the sovereignty of every state and nonintervention in its domestic affairs so that cooperation and coordination can take place with all these states in confronting the fateful challenges that are obstructing the march of our nation and its aspirations for liberation and restoration of its usurped rights.

This government will work to consolidate and create positive mutual confidence among all the brothers so that they can entrench the bases of integration in the various fields of life of their peoples, including the economic, social, political, development, cultural and military fields.

My government believes that centering on the points of convergence among the Arab states is the sound principle for honoring the pan-Arab commitments via joint Arab action within the Arab League framework. Building the one Arab front is the only road for restoring the nation's dignity, building its future and confronting the serious challenges, since these challenges managed to uproot the Egyptian leadership from the pan-Arab aspirations and dragged it into the nets of Zionism, which is plotting against the nation's issues, wealth and presence.

While asserting Jordan's firm stand in supporting the Palestinian people and rights, the government is aware that this unshakeable stand emanates from its faith that the confrontation against the Zionist invasion is an all-out pan-Arab confrontation.

Our fate, which we will not abandon, is represented in confronting this invasion alongside our Arab brothers.

On this occasion, we assert Jordan's commitment to its continued support for the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits. We will work to consolidate and develop these resolutions at the Amman summit conference, which was called for by the Tunis summit conference. Our entire nation is pinning hope on the Amman summit and desires that it achieve further steps on the road of regaining the Arab right, consolidating Arab solidarity and building the intrinsic Arab power, which will be influential on the regional and international levels.

Jordan's relationship with the Palestinian issue is a relationship of solidarity with the Palestinian rights and with the Palestinian aspirations and pains, which we experience every day. This government will be committed to the duties of this responsibility. It will continue to work with the PLO and all of the fraternal states in the interest of the Palestinian people, their existence and future on their land and the restoration of their rights. This government will also continue to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

In this, the government's action stems from a genuine pan-Arab conviction of our Arab people and is inspired by their committed Hashemite leadership, which has defined Jordan's message since the dawn of the great Arab revolution and which has stressed its role in defending the Arabs, their rights and their holy places.

In your name and on behalf of this people, we hail the steadfastness, the heroic actions, the patience and the struggle of our brothers in the occupied territory. We will make every effort for their salvation and the restoration of their legitimate national rights.

Seventh, on the international level, my government will work to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with Islamic and nonaligned states and other friendly states on the bases of reciprocal respect and joint interest. It will take into consideration the importance of developing understanding of an sympathy for the Arab issues in general and the Palestinian question in particular, aiming to win support for the legitimate Arab stand on the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, to secure Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories, particularly the city of Arab Jerusalem, and to regain the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their destiny on their national soil.

My government will work with all justice- and peace-loving states in order to develop an international system based on respect for justice, international charters and human rights and a system which ensures a balanced development among all peoples for the welfare of humanity.

Your Excellency Mr Speaker, respected members, these are the main lines the government will adopt during the coming stage. The government pledges to exert continued efforts to achieve them. It reiterates the pledge that we will be frank with you, because we believe that frankness and clarity are the key to winning the citizen's confidence, which is considered the real beginning in solving all problems. No matter what potentials or authority a government has, it cannot accomplish any achievement without the participation, support and initiative of the citizens. We will look forward to the citizen's support--depending on his awareness, his faith in his leadership and his love of his homeland--to achieve what King Husayn's leadership has planned in our quest for our people and our generous country's benefit, first and last, and for the benefit of our glorous nation. In trying to achieve this, we depend on God, for from him is support and guidance. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

Comment On New Ministry

JN152159 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] At the outset of the national consultative council's session today, speaker of the council Ahmad at-Tarawinah welcomed Mudar Badran's government, wishing it success. He asserted that cooperation between the council and the government is in the interest of the people and in the service of the homeland.

At-Tarawinah has set 21 September as the date for holding a session to discuss the government statement.

The council then discussed the agenda and referred several bills, including the 1980 bill on the affairs of the occupied territory, to the committee for the affairs of the occupied territory.

Discussing the objectives for which the post of minister of state for the affairs of the occupied territory was created, Mudar Badran said that continuous support for the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied West Bank is a pan-Arab duty.

HUSAYN ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ IN DEFENDING ITS SOIL

JN151617 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn phoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn this afternoon. The two leaders exchanged views on current Arab developments and the international situation.

His majesty expressed thanks and appreciation for Iraq's fraternal stand and its good efforts in supporting Jordan in building its intrinsic force and in implementing its development plan and the various construction projects which will further consolidate Jordan's steadfastness, serve its people and achieve its national and pan-Arab objectives.

His majesty expressed Jordan's pan-Arab and principled stand supporting Iraq in defending every atom of its precious soil and of strengthening the existing ties of cooperation and brotherhood between the two fraternal countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-QASIM LEAVES FOR MOROCCO, NEW YORK

JN151500 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left for Morocco today to head the Jordanian delegation to the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which will be held in Morocco on Thursday, and the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, which will be held in New York.

Al-Qasim said that the Jordanian delegation will submit a working paper rejecting all changes in the holy city of Jerusalem and Israeli practices to entrench its occupation in the Arab territories. He said: We will inform our brothers of the lastest Israeli measures against the holy city and the results of these measures.

The delegation will also submit a draft resolution calling on the member states of the Islamic conference which previously recognized Israel to withdraw this recognition and to adhere to the Arab boycott of Israel. The draft resolution will also point out the necessity of making official contacts with the United States to warm it against its continuing military, economic and moral support for Israel.

The foreign minister added: We will call for support by the Islamic bloc for a Jordanian call to the UN General Assembly to adopt a draft resolution to obtain an opinion from the International Court of Justice on Israeli practices in the Arab territories.

While en route to New York, Al-Qasim will meet with the Spanish foreign minister to discuss bilateral relations and means to promote them.

PRC VICE PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 15 SEP

JN151930 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and his wife arrived in Amman this evening at the head of an official PRC delegation on a 6-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement, Ji Pengfei praised Jordanian-PRC relations, expressing the hope that this visit will contribute to increasing the links of understanding and mutual friendship between the two countries. He added that during his visit, he will exchange viewpoints on several international issues of common concern to the two states.

Ji Pengfei was received by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Hikmat as-Sakit, minister of state for prime minister's affairs; and a number of officials.

UNIFIL COMMANDER COMPLAINS OF RESTRICTIONS ON OBSERVERS

TA150816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The UN observers in southern Lebanon say that since militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad imposed restrictions on the observers' movements they are paralyzed and unable to fulfill their missions. The observers are now only permitted to move between the positions 2 days a week and only in a regular traffic route for the purpose of changing guards and bringing in supplies. Last week Gen Emmanuel Erskine, the commander of the UNIFIL force, met on this matter with Major Haddad and today Erskine is to meet with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan. There is a report by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

The traffic restrictions Haddad imposed on the UN observers in southern Lebanon came in the wake of what has, in the meantime, been called the documents affair. It is not yet clear whether those documents captured by Haddad's staff from the observers were indeed the reason for the restrictions, or only an excuse. In any event, after the publication of those documents, which, according to Major Haddad, proved that the UN observers were engaged in spying activities, movement by the observers in southern Lebanon was banned except for the artery connecting their five positions along the border--and even this for only 2 days a week. The UN personnel claim that they have been paralyzed ever since. They are a mobile force that cannot move; an observer force that cannot observe and there are many complaints.

Thus, General Erskine invited himself to Major Haddad's command headquarters and between a talk about the supervision of the matriculation examinations, as proposed by Beirut to the UNIFIL headquarters, and a report on rehabilitation actions in the enclave villages he demanded that Haddad lift the restrictions on the observers. Haddad did not give an unequivocal reply and the issue remains unresolved.

Today General Erskine is scheduled to meet the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Eytan, to discuss this matter with him. Erskine will try to persuade Eytan to influence Haddad to lift the restrictions on the UN obervers and permit more freedom of movement.

The United Nations is still conducting an investigation into the documents affair but last night we learned that Haddad's complaint is not being examined at all and his accusations about spying are not being paid any attention. The investigation is focusing on another matter: How did the documents reach the militiamen and how did they find their way to the mass media.

PRESIDENT SARKIS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-ASAD

NC160810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] At 0920 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Minister Khaddam handed President Sarkis a written message from President Hafiz al-Asad.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI PLANES FLY TWO SORTIES OVER BEIRUT

NC160935 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] This morning Israeli planes flew over the capital Beirut in two sorties at 1005 and 1035, each time drawing antiaircraft fire from the armed Palestinian and leftist positions. Similar flights were reported over the southern area.

Meanwhile the state of alert, in effect since the recent Israeli threats to strike Palestinian fedayeen wherever they be, continues.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE OPENS 15 SEP

JN151722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference began an extraordinary session at the Ba'th Party National Command headquarters in Damascus this evening.

At the beginning of the session Comrade Rafiq Haydar Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Foreign Relations Office, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the delegations participating in the session. He praised the importance of the Syrian-Libyan unity.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM YAR, PDRY TOUR 15 SEP

JN151703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus this afternoon at the end of the second leg of his Arab tour which included San'a' and Aden.

During the visit Khaddam delivered two messages from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, one to YAR President Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih and the other to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the PDRY.

CHADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 15 SEP

JN151723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Acyl Ahamet Aghabachi, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Damascus today at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria.

During the visit the Chadian minister will deliver a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni.

The Chadian minister was received at the airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

The Chadian minister stated that the message deals with the latest developments in Chad and foreign interference in it.

TALAS CITES SOVIET SUPPORT IN FIGHT AGAINST U.S., ISRAEL

JN141124 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 9 Sep 80 p 1, 11

[Excerpts] Damascus--A new class of officers from the higher military academy was graduated yesterday. President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, under whose auspices the graduation ceremony was held, was represented by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister.

General Talas delivered a speech in which he said: I would like to convey to you President al-Asad's greetings, the greetings of the struggler who is now in Libya in response to the call for unity by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

General Talas said: Our people's struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership has foiled enemy objectives and made of Syria the bastion of Arab steadfastness on which all conspiracies will founder and all enemy dreams to have us forsake our cause of Palestine will vanish. We and Palestine form one entity. Our struggle has the same objective, that of the liberation of the land and the recovery of all that has been usurped by the enemies. We shall triumph over U.S. imperialism and Israel with force, determination, faith and support from the friendly Soviet Union. They shall fail to subjugate us to their will whatever schemes and machinations they may concoct.

ALGERIA

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS BENDJEDID, DEPARTS 15 SEP

LD152012 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley left Algiers at noon today at the end of his 2-day working visit during which he conferred twice with President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Jamaican prime minister said before his departure that his visit to our country enabled him to exchange views with Algerian officials on a number of issues of common concern. After referring to the efforts of both countries for the establishment of a new international economic order, he explained that he reviewed with Algerian officials certain issues which are connected with the Latin American region. In conclusion he emphasized that his talks in Algeria had helped to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

MOROCCO

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS USSR ARMS SUPPLIES TO 'ENEMIES'

LD121559 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Morocco-USSR--A Fruitful Cooperation, But..."]

[Excerpt] Moroccan-Soviet cooperation can be said to be exemplary since Morocco is the USSR's most important partner in the Maghreb, in Africa and among the Third World countries. This cooperation is to be crowned by the contract of the century relating to the exploitation of the Meskala phosphates, whose format is about to be decided. This cooperation corresponds to the two countries' wishes and each country has an interest in it. Good business, they say, makes good friends.

In addition it must be stressed that Morocco has kept its promises to the USSR in all circumstances. Even when problems have arisen Morocco has always put future prospects before short-term contingencies.

At the diplomatic level relations are excellent. Indeed Morocco is deeply attached to peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Morocco is in favor of cooperation among peoples regardless of political regime and economic system and is in favor of noninterference in the affairs of others. Morocco and the USSR have found themselves on the same side on many occasions because--let us repeat this point--Morocco is a country which is truly nonaligned both with regard to the East and the West.

However, that does not prevent us from criticizing the superpowers. We support them when their actions are in keeping with our concerns and criticize them when those actions violate the principles which we uphold. Indeed our alignment is not unconditional--it is constructive and objective.

This attitude is understood perfectly by the Soviet Union, which has frequently expressed its satisfaction with our attitude, and that is one of the reasons why our cooperation has developed and extended.

We, therefore, welcome the quality of these relations and the positive aspect of our cooperation.

There is, however, a but....

While we have a friendly attitude toward the USSR, why does this great country take a stance which makes it our enemies' objective ally on the question of our territorial integrity? Is it not the USSR which supplies them, via Al-Qadhdhafi, with all the weapons and resources they use against us?

The Moroccan people cannot understand this.

[Soviet ambassador to Morocco] Nersesov stated:

"We support and will continue to promote peaceful initiatives," he stressed, "considering that any conflict wherever it may be, including the Arab Maghreb, can and must be settled peacefully. It is in this way alone that we can guarantee peace and the best conditions for the multilateral development of countries and peoples."

Well, it is easy for the USSR to make a contribution to the peace it desires. To make this declaration more than just a slogan it only has to stop supplying arms to our enemies. The conflict will stop immediately.

Furthermore, by signing all these cooperation agreements with us, notably the fishing agreement which relates to all our territorial waters, the USSR has recognized our sovereignty over the Saharan provinces just as we, when we reopened diplomatic relations, recognized its sovereignty over the Baltic countries which have nothing in common with Russia either ethnically, linguistically or historically.

Therefore, on this 22d anniversary [of the reopening of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Morocco] we would like to express our satisfaction with the statements made by the USSR ambassador to Rabat and to share his optimism. However, we would like to see as much friendship and understanding in our partner, as we are showing it. That is why we insist that the Soviet attitude must be clarified and freed from any doubt and ambiguity. Were it to stop supplying large quantities of arms to our enemies, the USSR would be making the best contribution to restoring peace in the Maghreb.

SUDAN

ETHIOPIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM

JN132000 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA)--An Ethiopian delegation headed by the interior minister arrived here today on a several days visit to Sudan, during which the delegation will communicate a message to President Ja'far Numayri from the Ethiopian President Mengistu.

In a statement upon arrival the Ethiopian delegation head commended the perpetual relations between the two brotherly peoples of Sudan and Ethiopia confirming that the future of relations between the two countries would witness a remarkable development in all aspects.

He also praised the outcomes of the recent visit of the Ethiopian president to Sudan saying "It has consolidated cooperation between the two countries".

Numayri Meeting

JN151201 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Sep (SUNA)--President Ja'far Numayri received a written message from Ethiopia Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam during his meeting yesterday with the Ethiopian interior minister, who is currently visiting Sudan.

It has been learned here that the message deals with bilateral relations and expresses the happiness of the Ethiopian people and government with the two countries' friendly relations, as well as the importance of continued consultation between the two sides, through delegations and envoys, on matters that concern the two countries.

President Numayri asked the Ethiopian minister to convey his greetings to Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu and to express the happiness of the Sudanese people and government at the progress of the two countries' relations. President Numayri agreed to hold further consultations on all that concerns the two countries' relations, and also agreed to visit Ethiopia, the date of the visit to be fixed later.

TUNISIA

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON INTERNAL SITUATION

LD150959 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "How Far Has an 'Open Door Policy' Been Implemented"]

[Text] In a statement recently published in Tunis, the Tunisian Communist Party [PCT] (which has been banned since 1963) analyzes in detail the political and social situation in Tunisia since the appointment of Mohamed Mzali as prime minister, which has been called an "open door policy" by some official commentators.

The PCT recalls government statements which expressed the government's desire to find a solution to the problem of the representativeness of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT] and the General Union of Tunisian Students [UGET]. "At the same time," the PCT adds, "Some other measures have been taken of which the most important are the release of political prisoners and trade unionists from jail and the dismissal of Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] officials known to be in favor of using force, who are now being prosecuted."

"Such measures," the PCT states, "could well have only a limited impact or even be questioned unless the country is soon freed of the heavy burden left behind by a repressive policy at state and PSD level which has led to a refusal to recognize any different views and any independent organization.

"To ensure that the recent measures become irreversible, it is indispensable to place them within a framework of change dynamics. This implies:

"The adoption of new measures with a view to resolving problems connected with the UGTT and the UGET on democratic and sound bases;

"The proclamation of a general amnesty; and

"The rescission of all unconstitutional decrees and laws leading to a guarantee of freedom of expression and organization for all political trends without exception in a clear and unequivocal manner.

"It is, therefore, indispensable to acknowledge that the communists--who represent a progressive and democratic trend deeply rooted in the history of the national and worker movement--must have the right to publish newspapers in accordance with their demands, and to lift the ban imposed on the party nearly 18 years ago. In fact, experience has shown that any democratic opening up is bound to remain devoid of significance and content if communists are excluded or barred from it."

After emphasizing that the Tunisian Communists are engaged in a struggle "for a global. progressive and democratic alternative," the statement continues: "The communists feel sure that it is now possible to achieve a national compromise on crucial problems calling for urgent solutions, provided that considerable political changes are achieved, the workers' and young people's interests and demands are respected, the reality of the pluralism of the existing political trends is taken into consideration and all public liberties are guaranteed.

"In this transitional context, the main problem is which of the following alternatives will be chosen: a real way out of the crisis through new measures and progress toward a new stage with the participation of all essential forces in the country, led by the trade union movement and its rightful leaders, or a return to the previous state of affairs, immobilism and a crisis perhaps even worse than before, with undoubtedly the most dire consequences for our country and our people."

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY RELEASES BATTLE REPORT

LD152056 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry today published another statement in which it said that Saharan fighters launched another attack against the royalist forces in (Rus al-Khiwad) near Oued Draa inside Moroccan territory on the 9th of this month.

The statement pointed out that this attack, which lasted 3 hours, resulted in the death of 37 Moroccan royalist soldiers and the wounding of a large number. The royalist forces also sustained considerable losses, including the destruction of eight tanks. The statement added that on the same day, the Saharan fighters took by surprise concentrations of royalist forces stationed in Lemera in Oued Draa, killing 1 soldier and wounding 15 others. Nine military trucks were set on fire. The statement pointed out that the Saharan fighters planted mines under five Moroccan military trucks in the same area, destroying them and killing all of their occupants. The statement said that on the 11th of this month a unit of Saharan fighters heavily shelled the garrison of El-Gourariet killing three Moroccan soldiers and wounding two others and destroying several military installations.

IDF CAPTURES TERRORISTS IN CONNECTION WITH HEBRON MURDERS

TA160928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Over the last few days the security forces captured the terrorist squad that murdered the six inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' in the Hebron Hadassah building of March. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. The squad was composed of four Fatah members, three of them inhabitants of the Hebron hills and the fourth from the Janin district. All four are being held by the security forces. The squad carried out the murder at the direct order of Abu Jihad, Yasir 'Arafat's deputy. The four murderers used two Kalashnikov assault rifles, a Gustave submachinegun, two handgrenades and six improvised bombs thrown at the people who were praying. One of the squad members admitted having murdered Uri'el and Hadassa Baraq, whose bodies were discovered on 1 March in the Bet Govrin region.

In addition to the four murderers, another six Fatah members from the Hebron hills, Bayt Jala, the Jericho area and Janin district have also been arrested. They gave the murderers direct help by providing places for ca[illegible]s, food, money and so on. During the investigation weapons and many terrorist devices were confiscated, including the weapons with which the murder at the Hadassah building was carried out and the shotguns with which the Baraq couple was murdered. A large quantity of explosives, handgrenades and hundreds of detonators were also confiscated.

Further Details

TA161037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Correspondents Shmu'el Tal and Pinhas 'Inbari reported that the squad members were captured while trying to cross the Jordan Bridge in the direction of the Kingdom of Jordan. Our military correspondent reported that a security forces patrol came across the squad near the safety fence at the Argaman settlement, not far from Adam Bridge. The patrol ordered the terrorists to give themselves up and they were taken.

Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that, as a result of the terrorist squad's interrogation, the exit of young people from throughout Judaea and Samaria over the Jordan bridges has been stopped.

Our correspondent has learned that the explosives found in the terrorists' possession are identical to those used for the attempts to assassinate the mayors from Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent said that the squad members have been interrogated about those assassination attempts but they denied any connection with it.

In reply to a question by our correspondent, the IDF spokesman gave some details about the four terrorists. The squad commander is Yasir Husayn Muhamad (Zaydat), age 30, from Bani Na'im in the Hebron district. He was recruited by Fatah in the early 1970's. In April 1977 he escaped to Jordan while being hunted by the security forces for firing Katyushas at Qiryat Arba'. Since then he has been living in Lebanon and training recruits coming from the Judaea and Samaria area in weapons and terrorism.

His deputy is 'Adnan Jabir, about 30, from the village of (Tayfir) in the Janin district. He has been a member of Fatah for 11 years. As part of his service in that organization, he spent several months in the Soviet Union for education and training.

The third member of the squad is (Taysir abu-Snayna), about 28, from Hebron. He was recruited by Fatah about 2 years ago. He is a graduate of Amman University and was a mathematics teacher at a high school in Hebron. (Taysir abu-Shayna) was one of the planners of the murder at the Hadassah building and took an active part in it.

The fourth member of the squad, who admitted having murdered the Baraq couple in a grove near Bet Govrin, is Muhamad (Shubaki) from the village of (Edna) in the Hebron district. He is 32 and a farmer by profession. He joined the murder squad on the orders of Fatah headquarters in Beirut and trained with them in the caves in the Hebron hills and took an active part in the murder at the Hadassah building.

Among the other people arrested, (Omar Harub), from Bayt Jaoa, who is a pharmacist and worked in the Hebron and East Jerusalem blood banks, should be noted. He was recruited by Fatah about 2 years ago. He took the murder squad in his car from one hiding place to another and supplied the squad members with chemicals for the improvised bombs they threw at the people praying.

SHIM'ON PERES HOSPITALIZED IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

TA151628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres was hospitalized in the intensive care unit of the Tel Hashomer Hospital last night after he experienced pain in the chest and stomach. Our correspondent reports, quoting one of the physicians attending him, that no signs of heart attack were observed. In the tests administered the heart and blood pressure was found to be regular and the physicians think the disorder was indigestion. Mr Peres will probably be discharged from the hospital tomorrow.

Further Report

TA151828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Shim'on Peres' doctor has reported this evening that Peres will remain in Tel Hashomer Hospital for 2 more days for tests. The ECG's and the blood tests conducted so far were satisfactory. The physicians say that Peres may have suffered from indigestion. Shim'on Peres felt weak and tired this morning. His son-in-law, who is a physician in the Tel Hashomer Hospital, brought him to the hospital for tests.

LABOR PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 'JORDANIAN OPTION'

TA141704 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Labor Party's political committee is now meeting in Tel Aviv. Its agenda includes a debate on the issue of the Jordanian option, its components and chances of success. A few minutes ago Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres ended his speech and our correspondent, Rafi Reshef, sums up what he said:

MK Shim'on Peres said that the less terrible solution would be an agreement with Jordan. An agreement with Jordan, he added, would be no less realistic than autonomy or talks with the inhabitants of the territories.

[Begin Peres recording] The proof that there is such a possibility is, first and foremost, our previous agreements with Husayn, in the ties and investments Jordan has made in the territories and, recently, the evidence provided by several top-level statesmen about the existence of the Jordanian option as the only political option, I am referring to remarks by Henry Kissinger, who repeats them very often; the interview James Callaghan gave to Timmerman; the remarks made by Joseph Sisco--all three after talks they held with people from the Kingdom of Jordan--the interview with Prince Hasan, the king's brother; and, recently, to my pleasant surprise, the views expressed by our chief of intelligence, who gave the Jordanian option a chance from the aspect of the territories. [end recording]

In his speech, MK Peres also referred to the interview As-Sadat gave to MK Yitzhaq Rabin, an interview in which the president of Egypt criticized Jordanian King Husayn.

[Begin Peres recording] Anyone who listens to As-Sadat's criticism of Husayn must also listen to the alternative As-Sadat is proposing. What is he proposing instead of Jordan? The current situation? Further settlements? Or is he in fact proposing granting self-determination to the Palestinians? [end recording]

ANTITERRORISM BASE INAUGURATED IN CENTER OF COUNTRY

TA151538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The base of the special unit to combat terrorism was inaugurated a short while ago in the center of Israel. The ceremony was attended by the unit's troops, the minister of the interior, the police inspector general, chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, the commander of the border police and numerous guests. The unit was established 7 years ago. It was set up in order to implement the police responsibility for internal security. The police inspector general said during the ceremony that we hope to God we will not need this unit to understand how good it is.

FLOW OF PLO FUNDS TO TERRITORIES REPORTEDLY STOPPED

TA141604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Israel has frozen the flow of funds to public institutions and municipalities in the territories from PLO sources. Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reported that this has not been expressly said to mayors or to public institution heads who wish to receive approval for development projects. However, for some time the use of funds originating from the joint Jordan-PLO committee of funds stemming from thinning of towns in the West Bank with towns in Arab states has not been allowed.

The influx of funds from the Islamic Bank, which is a Saudi bank, as well as funds flowing directly from the Jordan Government is permitted with considerable reservations.

WEST BANK DELEGATION TURNS DOWN SOVIET INVITATION

TA160734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of personalities from Judaea and Samaria has not accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, apparently because of hints from the PLO. The delegation was to have arrived in Moscow yesterday. For the first time since the 6-day war, people who are supporters of Jordan, such as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and cadres from trade unions affiliated with Amman, were also invited to Moscow. Our correspondent reported that this invitation did not come through the PLO but directly from Moscow, apparently as a retaliation against the PLO for having instructed Bassam ash-Shak'ah not to accept medical treatment in the eastern bloc.

MINISTER SHARON PROPOSES DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

TA141707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At today's Cabinet session Minister Ari'el Sharon repeated his position that the defense budget, as it is constructed, is inflated above and beyond any relation to reality and it could be cut drastically. Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Minister Sharon made these remarks during the debate on the police force's 5-year plan which was approved today during the Cabinet session. Minister Sharon said that the key to solving many of the country's problems lay in dealing with the defense budget. If it is cut, it will be possible to solve other problems.

DEVELOPMENTS ON OAU FREETOWN MEETING ON WESTERN SAHARA

Call for Cease-Fire

AB121106 Paris AFP in French 1043 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 12 Sep (AFP)--A cease-fire by December 1980, to be enforced by a United Nations peacekeeping force and a referendum to be organized by the OAU with the assistance of the United Nations; these are the main points contained in a six-point resolution adopted on Thursday night by the OAU ad hoc committee on Western Sahara, it is learned from reliable sources in Freetown.

The points, as specified by the same sources are as follows:

1. A decision to organize a fair and general referendum in conformity with decisions taken at the 16th OAU summit of Monrovia;

2. A call on all parties to observe a cease-fire which should come into force by December 1980;

3. The armed forces of the parties should be kept in their bases and barracks during the period of the cease-fire;

4. A United Nations peacekeeping force is to be entrusted with ensuring the effectiveness of the cease-fire;

5. The OAU, with the assistance of the United Nations, will organize a referendum;

6. The secretary general of the OAU is to inform the parties of the decisions taken by the committee.

Polisario Communique

AB121712 Paris AFP in French 1406 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 12 Sep (AFP)--The ad hoc committee on Western Sahara has unanimously rejected Morocco's claim to our country and has confirmed the inalienable right of our people to self-determination and independence, the Polisario Front noted in a communique published Friday in Freetown.

The Polisario Front asserts that Morocco did no more than repeat her policy of intransigence and of creating obstacles in the path of Africa's efforts during this fifth [as received] meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee. The front also stressed that the Moroccans have once again missed the appointment with peace.

In conclusion, the communique noted that Morocco therefore bears responsibility for the continuation of the war and all the serious consequences involved.

Lagos Commentary

AB152026 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Station commentary on the Freetown meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on Western Sahara]

[Text] Apart from behind-the-scenes activities involving members of the committee and representatives of the interested parties in the conflict, five (?formal), closed-door sessions were held during the period.

The low-profile publicity stand and the cancellation of the traditional plenary opening and closing sessions point to the recognition of the fact that the assignment of the committee was not one that called for fanfare and colorful display. This is because the fate of a people has been at stake for many years in a raging war which had claimed African lives and property. And so it was most desirable that members of the committee had to settle down to the prospects of their presence in Freetown without diversion.

Called the committee of wisemen, its members gave good testimony to the name, confining themselves to specifics, maintaining tight lips on their deliberations and ab ove all displaying great calm and maturity despite initial tension. They started by listening to all the parties and accepting the credibility of their submissions. This initial approach looked like a calculated design to lay a foundation for the work of the committee. It was obvious that they were determined that anything that could frustrate their work should be averted right from the start. The smooth trend which the meeting of the committee assumed continued to the end, eventually making it the most successful in many ways since the ad hoc committee was constituted.

Despite the initial concern over the absence of King Hassan of Morocco, a key figure in the conflict, the meeting recorded a significant achievement in the strength of the various interested groups which appeared before the session. There was a realization that the Freetown meeting was not just another forum, but a crucial one that afforded the moment for the parties to start reading the handwriting on the wall and to come face to face with the realities of the situation.

The presence of observer delegations from some member nations of the OAU also clearly showed that African patience was running out over the Western Sahara issue. One of the lessons that has emerged from the meeting is that in the event of any obstacle in the way of the implementation of its decisions by any of the interested parties, the so-called moderates might start dishing out some home tricks to whom it may concern.

The next summit conference of the OAU to be held in Nairobi, it should be noted, is fast approaching. What this means is that all efforts should be made to ensure that the Western Sahara question is resolved once and for all before next July.

Although the full text of the Nigerian-sponsored program of action adopted by the OAU ad hoc committee is yet to be made public, a significant aspect of the recommendations was the unanimous endorsement given by all the members. As President Shehu Shagari rightly remarked in his address to the last OAU summit, there are many futile wars in Africa which should have been avoided. That of Western Sahara is, of course, one such war. The men and material being used to prosecute the war in the area should be diverted to other areas of economic, social and cultural development.

Perhaps, one factor which has assisted in the escalation of the Western Sahara conflict is foreign intervention. There is, therefore, the need for all foreign countries directly or indirectly involved in the conflict to make their exists from the scene.

A point that should be noted is that the meeting of the ad hoc committee in Freetown will be another exercise in futility if its resolutions are not implemented to the letter. To achieve this, all the parties in the conflict need to be persuaded by leaders of member nations of the OAU to accept the program and give peace a chance. An immediate cease-fire in the conflict is vital to pave the way for the execution of other aspects of the program.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ATTEND CULTURAL EVENTS

LD151258 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 15 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, opened an exhibition of traditional and cultural goods and handicrafts of the various nationalities living in the 14 administrative regions and Assab region, staged on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The two leaders also attended a special cultural show at the national theater, organized on the occasion of the official visit of the president of the Hungarian People's Republic to Ethiopia.

Those attending the official opening of the exhibition by Comrade Pal Losonczi and Comrade Chairman Mengistu included Madame (Ona) Losonczi, the wife of his excellency the official guest; Comrade Webanchi Yeshaw, wife of Comrade Chairman Mengistu; Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee members and COPWE Executive Committee members; the high-level Hungarian delegation accompanying Comrade Pal Losonczi; ministers; commissioners; armed forces commanders; high-ranking government officials; COPWE Central Committee members; members of the diplomatic corps and invited guests.

KENYA

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SCORES SIX MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

LD121936 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Kenyan Government today issued a statement questioning the competence of a group of six members of parliament forming the so-called parliamentary defense and foreign relations committee to make statements on behalf of either the government or the president of Kenya over foreign matters.

The statement noted an article carried in yesterday's issue of the DAILY NATION in which e committee rebuked some sections of the Kenyan press and, by insinuation, some other leaders, for having expressed their disgust at the anti-Kenya propaganda that has been coming from some neighboring countries. The statement added that the government would not condone situations where groups of individuals assumed an air of authority to censure others in the due exercise of their rights to make their views known, or in the legitimate performance of their office.

Saying that parliament was not in session, the statement added that the group could not convince the government that their views were those of the majority of the entire National Assembly. On the other hand, the statement said the group ought to have taken its own advice of being content with the statement made by the minister for foreign affairs, and should not have appointed itself foreign affairs spokesman. The government statement added that any person or group of people holding the belief that putting the name of the president of the republic of Kenya into ridicule is a good joke must be seen as contemptuous of the reverence and esteem in which the head of state must be held. The statement concluded by saying that it was necessary for everybody to understand that his excellency, through the country's stand on various issues, defense and foreign relations included, could be stated and the so-called committee was not part of that machinery.

GHANA

ACCRA REPORTS CARTER MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT LIMANN

AB151932 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] President Carter has praised the Ghanaian Government for helping to strengthen the democratic institutions established by the Constitution of the third republic. In a message to President Limann on the first anniversary of his inauguration, President Carter said the world is very conscious of the importance of the Ghanaian example in developing national institutions to meet the aspirations of the people in her difficult circumstances, the message said the government has done much to strengthen democratic institutions established by Ghana's Constitution and to meet the challenges facing her economy.

COLONEL BERNASKO RETAINS ACP LEADERSHIP IN ELECTIONS

AB151010 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The first national congress of the Action Congress Party ended in Takoradi yesterday with Colonel Bernasko retaining his post as party leader. He was elected unopposed at the close of nominations for national executives of the party. Eight others were also elected unopposed. Among them was Mr Paul Peprah, eastern regional chairman of the party who became the first national chairman. The others include the secretary general, Dr Kofi Awoonor and the national organizer, Mr Baiden Amissah. As envisaged in the Constitution, the congress created three new executive posts, namely second deputy secretary general, public relations officer and assistant public relations officer.

In his acceptance speech, Colonel Bernasko asked for the cooperation of the executive toward the 1983 general election. He said from a humble beginning, the ACP has grown into a mature party ready to assume the responsibility of governing the country. Colonel Bernasko commended the orderly and peaceful manner in which the congress was conducted.

The congress chairman, Mr Frank Amissah, said the hardships that the nation has been subjected to since independence, require a government that will ensure that the individual is given the chance to improve his standard of living. He said that the ACP is satisfied that if Colonel Bernasko is given the opportunity, he would provide the much needed dynamic and honest leadership in the country.

NIGERIA

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

AB160956 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A Nigerian delegation is in Bulgaria on an official visit. The group of eight members of the House of Representatives are expected to hold discussions with members of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the country's Politbureau. The visit is at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. The team is expected back on Saturday.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN PLANE DOWNED

LD160648 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 16 Sep EA

[Text] This is the full text of a communique issued by the Ministry of Defense yesterday:

Continuing their plans for military and political destabilization in our country, the Pretoria warmorgering regime continues to dispatch aircraft of their racist air forces to spread death on the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. However, as time goes on, our glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are perfecting their antiaircraft defense system. The piratical overflights by the aircraft of the South African racist air force over our territory are now carried out with less impunity. Our Defense Ministry once again informs the Angolan people and international public opinion that on 12 September at 1630 the antiaircraft defense forces in the south destroyed an Impala MK-2 aircraft in the Changongo area. It had the registration number 1074. The body of the pilot and some of the wreckage of the aircraft are in our hands.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA 12-15 SEP

For Delhi radio coverage of President Kenneth Kaunda's 3-day visit to India, his talks with Indian officials and the communique issued upon his departure, see page E 1 of the **16 Sep South** Asia DAILY REPORT.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE COMMENTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

LD151946 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today appealed to all Zimbabweans to unite so that reactionary forces which are set on spoiling Zimbabwe's hard-won independence may be frustrated. Addressing a rally at Mtoko, Comrade Mugabe said the attainment of independence was the result of the people's determination and their wise judgement, which threw the Muzorewa crowd into political dustbins. Comrade Mugabe, who was enthusiastically received, said the government is moving with speed to bring about the wishes and aspirations of the people. He cited as examples the recent announcement that primary education throughout the country has to be free and provisions made by the Ministry of Health to give free medical care to Zimbabweans who earn less than 150 dollars per month.

The prime minister also spoke of the government's desire to involve the masses in the decision-making process. He said the proposed urban and district elections, based on universal adult suffrage, are aimed at involving the entire population in the decision-making process.

In reply to a question, Comrade Mugabe said he has received complaints from many parts of the country against certain members of the police force. He warned that those who do not identify themselves with the wishes of the people shall be dealt with severely.

The ZBC [Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation] reporter who covered the meeting said tens of thousands of people welcomed the prime minister, who was accompanied by the ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] commander, Comrade Nohongo; the minister of finance, Comrade Nkala; the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Nunangangwa; and the deputy minister of commerce and industry, Comrade Mvenge.